

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 182.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

SOCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,  
OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER  
ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS  
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM  
\$5 per DOZEN.

TEA-TASTERS SCALES AND TIME  
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES  
IN THE FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

### NOTICE

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,420,000.  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$1,230,000.  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$1,299,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....\$1,449,553.95

### DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed  
among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £3,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000.

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [457]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [457]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY  
COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA)  
(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL.)

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN  
AND  
AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

CONSISTING OF  
TRAVELLING BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES,

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, LADIES'

WORK BOXES, PENCIL CASES,

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

ELECTRIC PLATED  
C. O. O. D. S.

&c., &c., &c.

EMILE PFANKUCHEN,

Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public  
Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 26th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the  
Principles—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
Registered in the Land Office as INLAND  
LOT No. 205D, measuring North-East 105  
feet, South on Hollywood Road 27 feet,  
North-West 37 feet, South-West 88 feet,  
Together with the 2 HOUSES Nos. 97 and  
99, Hollywood Road, and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,  
Ng-Kwai Lane.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1882. [505]

### POSTPONEMENT.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by  
Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 28th August, 1882, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,  
at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY.

Comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
situate in Queen's Road East, Victoria,  
Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof  
on the Queen's Road and measuring thereon  
175 feet or thereabouts, on the South side  
thereof on Ground now or formerly in the  
possession of Government, and measuring  
thereon 175 feet, on the East side thereof on  
Inland Lot No. 37, and measuring thereon  
220 feet, and on the West side thereof on  
Inland Lot No. 35, and measuring thereon  
220 feet, which said PIECE of GROUND is  
Registered in the Land Office as INLAND  
LOT No. 74. Together with the 48 MES-  
SUAGES thereof for the residue of a term of  
75 years and for the further term of 924  
years.

THE Property will be offered for Sale in 48 Lots  
and will be Sold subject to the respective  
lettings and tenancies thereof and to the  
Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to  
be performed therefor.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

BRIERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

Hongkong,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [524]

### FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four  
Substantially Built HOUSES and Four  
Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya  
East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's  
Road East. The above Property will be Sold  
in One Lot or in Separate Lots of one HOUSE  
and 4 GODOWNS in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES  
in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,  
or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

## Intimations.

### G. FALCONER & CO.

### WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

### AND

### JEWELLERS.

### NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

### CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

### CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

### JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

### CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the  
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and  
for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE  
GLASSES, AND SILVERWARES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

### STAG HOTEL.

### QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

### GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS

### ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS

Tiffin at One o'clock; Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and  
within easy distance of the principal landing  
places.

475 J. COOK, Proprietor.

### DE SOUZA & CO.

### PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH  
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH

ON

VERY MODERATE TERMS.

### SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed  
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [582]

### A FONG

### PHOTOGRAPHIC

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS  
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY  
FROM .....\$7.00.

### OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

FROM .....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices  
executed under the supervision and  
management of

D. R. G. R. I. F. F. I. H.

Studio 8, Queen's-road. [550]

## Intimations.

### SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

### JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

### SAYLE & CO.

### ARE SHOWING IN THEIR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

### A CASE OF LADIES PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

### A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

### LACE DE PARIS.

### A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE, SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

### DRESS DEPARTMENT.

### SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

### NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SH

**Intimations.**

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
SUMMER REQUISITES.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

S E L T Z O G E N E S.

EYE PROTECTORS.

E A R - P L U G S,  
FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTE.

FELLOW'S-SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,  
&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO,  
C H E M I S T S . D R U G I S T S  
A E R A T E D W A T E R S  
M A N U F A C T U R E R S .  
H O N G K O N G D I S P E N S A R Y,  
H O N G K O N G .  
E S T A B L I S H E D 1841.

**NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by once communicating with the Manager.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

The following admirable article on the Egyptian Question appears in the London *Daily News* of July 14th:—Our Constantinople Correspondent, in a telegram which we publish this morning, encourages the idea that the Sultan may after all comply with the request of the Powers and send an armed force to Egypt. His Ministers are said to be of opinion that Turkish troops and irregulars should be at once despatched thither. Though they have not yet brought the Sultan to be of their mind, the question engages, we are told, his gravest consideration. It is not wise to be confident as to what the Sultan will do until he has done it. A feigned disposition to consent is habitual with Turkish diplomacy as means of delay and refusal. We do not know whether the occupation of Egypt by Turkish troops is really to be desired. It is hard to see what security can be taken for their good behaviour, and their presence there may possibly aggravate the evils which they are sent to subdue. In default of the Sultan's undertaking the task which is urged upon him, the work will, we suppose, devolve mainly upon England, with or without the co-operation of France. The military preparations which are being made show that this possibility is present to the minds of our statesmen. Whoever undertakes the work, it is not likely to be an easy one. Official persons, with that faculty of being wrong at a critical emergency which characterises them, were never weary of telling us that Egyptian soldiers would not fight. It was enough to show them the stick, and they would throw down their arms. That delusion has been dispelled. The courage with which the Egyptian artillerymen stood to their guns on Tuesday leaves no doubt of the spirit with which they are animated. While the forts were being knocked to pieces about them, while the very guns they were working were being dismounted and shattered, and they themselves were being slaughtered in heaps, they held their places, and doggedly replied as best they could to the fire of their assailants. Even more significant is the conduct of Agam and his fellow leaders. When they found the forts untenable they still refused to surrender them to our Admiral, and letting loose the convicts from their prisons, handed over Alexandria to pillage and flames rather than allow Admiral Saix to get possession of it intact. This fact indicates that we are dealing with desperate and unscrupulous men, who are prepared

to meet any extremity rather than yield to us. Of course the opposition can avail nothing against the might of the British Empire. But, all the more for that reason, the spirit animating the people should not be ignored, nor the stubbornness of the resistance we have to expect under-rated. Stubborn as may be the resistance offered by the Egyptians, the force we can bring against them is so overwhelming, and the superiority of our guns so immense, that we may hope no protracted or bloody resistance will be possible. But, however bloodless the struggle may be, it will cost much money, and the cost, it is to be borne in mind, will have to be defrayed by the taxpayers of this country. What is the cost likely to be? Last week we offered a preliminary estimate. We showed that when the late Government were preparing to defend Constantinople against the Russians, it expended up to the end of March, 1878, three and a half millions. At that time two army corps were being prepared, but the preparations, it will be recollect, were continued until peace was assured by the Berlin Congress; while the three and a half millions to which we referred were expended by the end of March. The three and a half millions, that is, were only a part of those war preparations, and we may safely, therefore, assume that three and a half millions will be now expended if it is necessary to fit out an expedition against Egypt. According to the received reports it is intended to get ready at first one army corps, consisting of two divisions of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and the requisite guns and attendant corps. To fit out this force it is said that six or eight thousand men will have to be called up from the Reserves, and that by their addition eighteen thousand men can be landed in Egypt, who will be reinforced by ten thousand men from India, and, if needs be, by an additional fifteen thousand men. This would make a total force of forty-three thousand men. Possibly this force would suffice if the Conference were to delegate to England the task of restoring the *status quo ante*, if no jealousy were to be shown by France or Italy, and if the Sultan were to acquiesce in the arrangement. But complications arise with any other Power, it is quite clear that we should have to prepare an additional army as a precaution. Apart from complications, however, and bearing in mind the stubbornness of the resistance at Alexandria, and the spirit which evidently animates the Egyptian army, it is not quite clear that even 45,000 men would be enough. It would be a very penny wise and pound foolish policy to limit our preparations to the lowest estimate of the military authorities. Before the troops are many days in Egypt we venture to predict it will be found advisable to extend our preparations very considerably. Not improbably if we once engage in military operations it will be found necessary to call out a not inconsiderable proportion of the 88,000 men in the Army and Militia Reserves. It is to be borne in mind, as we pointed out yesterday morning, that both in the Soudan and Abyssinia Egypt has very troublesome and hostile neighbours, and that also the Bedouin tribes have to be considered. If Arab were to avoid an engagement, to retreat before our troops and to attract the Bedouins to his standard, he might protract operations for many months, especially as, for Europeans, the season is unfavourable to operations.

As regards the cost of an expedition, then, we have first an estimate of about three and a half millions for the preparations at home, and, in addition, the expense of transport—perhaps a million more. Next there arises the question whether India is to bear the charge of the contingent we will furnish, or whether we shall defray any part of it. It may be argued, not unreasonably, that India is as much interested as England, and therefore should be required to bear her share of the cost as well as of the fighting. Probably this view will be taken, as the finances of India just now are flourishing. If so, this country will have to bear the cost, only of the eighteen or twenty thousand men furnished by it. In the Zulu War Sir Stafford Northcote stated in the House of Commons that the cost of the operations in the field averaged about half a million a month. The army engaged in Zululand was smaller than that proposed to be sent to Egypt; but, on the other hand, the country was farther from the base of operations, and was itself incapable of maintaining an army. We had to convey by sea everything necessary for the maintenance of the army, where as in Egypt we should find a rich country well provided with the necessities of life. It is probable, therefore, that the cost of the greater force would not exceed the cost of the Zulu campaign, which would be an average of about half a million a month. Under the most favourable circumstances we could hardly expect a termination of hostilities in less than two months. This would be an additional million, which would make about five millions

altogether as the cost of the expedition, assuming that all Europe delegated to us the task of restoring order in Egypt, and none of the Powers showed jealousy, or adopted such an attitude as would compel us to increase our army and navy. Were complications to arise, the cost, of course, would be greatly augmented, and might be multiplied many times; but on the most favourable hypothesis the cost would amount to five or six millions sterling, or about the yield of a three-penny income tax. There would still remain the cost of occupation. It is evident that, if we conquer the country and disband the army, we cannot withdraw our troops until we have organized some kind of defensive force; and the question would then arise whether we were justified in taxing Egypt for the maintenance of our expeditionary corps, while occupying it for the protection of life and property. If the question were answered in the affirmative, the charge under this head would be transferred from the British to the Egyptian taxpayer, or rather perhaps, we should say, to the Egyptian Bondholders. But if it were answered in the negative, the expenditure of nearly half a million a month would continue until the remote period arrived when we could withdraw our troops from Egypt without exposing it to anarchy within or aggression from abroad.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

THE steamship *Fokien* came out of Aberdeen Dock today.

THE French steamer *Nam Yian*, which arrived to-day from Hoilow, has been placed in quarantine.

A PARADE and Inspection of the Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades will take place at the Central Fire Brigade Station at 4.15 p.m. to-day.

THE band of the "Bluffs" will, weather permitting, play in the Public Gardens on Monday evening next, the 28th instant, commencing at nine o'clock.

A CHINAMAN named Apo was sent to the Civil Hospital yesterday by the Police at Aberdeen, having been taken off a wreck in a very exhausted condition. The man died at 9.30 this morning. Dr. Stockwell stating the cause of death to have been fever and exhaustion consequent on exposure. An inquest has been ordered for this afternoon.

THE French Government has brought into use a portable electric light plant for service in the army. It enables a powerful light to be thrown into the fortified positions of the enemy. It is also intended to be used for coast defences. The whole is placed on a four-wheeled carriage, drawn by two horses. It is claimed for this invention that it renders it possible to throw a light of 4,500 power 10,000 feet into the enemy's position, while it promises to be useful in making nocturnal explorations.

A CARPENTER was sentenced to six months' hard labor this morning by Captain Thomsett for stealing a bag containing £130.10 from a fellow passenger on board the steamship *Tauaudice*. The man from whom he stole the money is a gold-digger who had lived 20 years in Melbourne, and was returning to enjoy his acquisitions. The money was in a carpet bag, which the carpenter it appears, cut a hole in, through which he extricated the bag containing the sovereigns. £99.10 of the money was found concealed in a jar of preserves.

A CELESTIAL baker in the employ of Mr. Dorabji Nowrojee got three months' hard labour this morning at the Police Court for stealing 8lbs. of biscuits and 14lbs. of flour, the property of his master. He aggravated his offence by charging the complainant, Mr. M. Rustomee, with being in the habit of selling Mr. Nowrojee's biscuits, flour and coals. Mr. Dorabji Nowrojee appeared and testified to the perfect honesty of Mr. Rustomee who, he said, had been in his employ eleven or twelve years, during which time he had never given reason to find fault with him.

AS the weather has cleared up and looks settled, the opening performance of Signor Chiarini's talented and gigantic company will be given this evening in the marquee at Bowlington, East Point. Everything has been made ready for the reception of the public, and a brilliant programme arranged in which the greater portion of the *artiles* will take part. It is to be hoped that Signor Chiarini's great enterprise in bringing to Hongkong a larger and more complete company than has ever been previously introduced to the public here, will meet with that success which it so well merits. The charges for admission are very moderate, so we anticipate a bumper house this evening, and a successful season to the "Emporium of horse trainers."

A CHINESE broker and a hawker were charged this morning before Captain Thomsett with entering the house of one Mr. Riogo Oistre, at No. 16 Elgin Street, with intent to commit a felony. The house coolie at the place, happening to awake at 3.45 this morning, heard the footsteps of some one walking on the first floor of the house, and going to take observations, saw the broker and the hawker in his master's office, the hawker being concealed underneath the table, while the broker was crouching behind the door. Upon being observed, the two did a bolt into the street, but were overtaken there, Sikh police constable arresting the broker, while a district watchman seized the hawker. The broker, it appears, has been in the employ of Mr. Oistre for six months and was discharged ten days ago. A sentence of six months' hard labor each rewarded the defendants' enterprise.

IT has been settled at the Admiralty that detachments of Marines embarked in war vessels are to be landed for drill once a month. All ships in company are to land their detachments at the same time, so that the men may be drilled as one body, while they are to be drilled on board their respective ships once a week. Each detachment is also to be inspected in marching order once in three months.

WE read that a French electrician has suggested a new method of utilising submarine cables. He proposes that they should be buried at several points, and that the buoys should be furnished with lights and the apparatus necessary for sending a telegraphic message, in order that passing vessels may have the means of sending a message without touching a port to do so. The idea, it is said, has been favorably received by M. Cocheray, the French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

SIR WILLIAM HARROUD'S pompous official manner is well known, and it is probable that he often finds it pay. This was not the case, however, recently, when the Home Secretary, in walking down Parliament Street, was accosted by a gentleman who asked if he knew whether a certain house was to let. Sir William professed ignorance, and was immediately asked the same question about another house. "Pray, what do you take me for?" queried the head of the Home Office. "Well," was the unabashed answer, "you looked like all the streets belonged to you."

AN AMERICAN contemporary is responsible for the following *bonne bouche*:—One day last winter a well-dressed young lady was passing along Washington-street, in Boston, and, the pavement being coated with ice, she slipped and fell. An asthetic youth of refinement and culture had the bad taste to indulge in a loud laugh. The young lady arose and indignantly exclaimed:—"Your conduct shocks me. I have seen enough of you to convince me you are no gentleman." "Ya-as," retorted the reproved youth, hesitatingly, "I—I've seen enough of you to convince me you are no gentleman."

SAYS THE *Referee*:—Mr. James Nicol Fleming, the City of Glasgow Bank director, having enjoyed a long Continental trip, surrendered to his Central Fire Brigade Station at 4.15 p.m. to-day.

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A Frenchman, named Louis Napole, had taken a contract to wire-fence the estancia of Don Leon Lergerad, and had employed six Frenchmen and one Spaniard. While they were at work making the fence on the 3rd instant, an Oriental officer, Captain Ortega, with a group of Oriental soldiers, came up to the estancia, and ordered Napole and all his men to march off to the "Cuartel." The Frenchmen refused, and Napole explained to the officer that as they were foreigners they were not subject to military service, and that the job of work was a matter of importance to them, some 400 patagonians, and they could not abandon it. Captain Ortega thereupon ordered his soldiers to dismount, draw their swords, and make them all prisoners. The soldiers tied these poor fellows with their hands behind their backs, and collared them two and two, and they were driven thus to the "Cuartel," where, when they arrived, their hair was cut and their beards were shaven. They were obliged to go through military exercise twice a day, and at night they had to sleep with their legs tied. A few days afterwards the sergeant brought them each a blue military blouse shirt, which they were ordered to put on. The Spaniard José Olivares, was the first to whom the blouse was given. He threw the uniform on the ground, and swore he would never wear it, being a foreigner. The sergeant drew his sword and cut him down with a blow on the head. Shortly afterwards Captain Ortega came in and, kneeling on the prostrate form of the wounded Spaniard, cracked his skull with the butt-end of his pistol. That night the Spaniard died. His corpse was sown up in a hide by the soldiers, and, in the hurry of getting it outside of the "Cuartel," the Frenchman Napole cut the "soga" by which he was tied and escaped. His description of that "Cuartel" is enough to make the hair of our readers stand on end. He says there are over 100 Brazilians, Paraguayans, French, and Spaniards in that yard, tied and confined, and that the horrors which he witnessed there he can never forget. He has on his hands the marks of the "sogas" where his fingers were tied and almost disjointed.

These reclamations come now in phalanx, and are all stained with blood. The lives of foreigners in the camp of the Banda Oriental are hardly worth an hour's purchase, if the despicable weakness of the Oriental Government is to form a subterfuge and rescue it from the consequences of such outrageous acts.

Some joint action by the foreign Ministers is certainly called for. The *President* Santos repudiated the conduct of his officer Ortega, who so cruelly murdered this poor Spaniard, then we suppose he will be tried and shot; but the too unfortunate foreigners kidnapped in the camps and compelled to military service, manacled in that "Cuartel" should certainly claim some attention from the Ministers in Montevideo.

HERE is an ingenious "Elegy to the Memory of Miss Emily Kay, cousin to Miss Ellen Gee of Kew, who died lately at Ewell, and was buried in Essex," written by Horace Smith:—

When her piano-*vo* she did pres,  
Such heavenly sounds did MNS, that she  
Knowing her Q, soon a U confes  
HIC XINC in an XTC.

IT is quite refreshing to see Magistrate, animated by a strong sense of public duty, send a fowl stealer to six weeks' hard labor, instead of releasing him to the stocks to be grained at for few hours by his compatriots. We are indebted to Captain Thomsett for this display of a vigorous administration of the law, a coolie, who was convicted this morning of stealing a fowl valued at the high figure of ten cents, being sent to duration for that period.

A CURIOUS petition was lately presented to the General Assembly of the Established Church in Scotland. It seems that the Rev. John Campbell, Minister at Iona, uses his church for strange and unusual purposes. At one time, pigs were kept in it, at another cattle were housed in the sacred precincts; while every winter, for some years past, it has been converted into a stock-yard. On one occasion, the church was so full of corn and straw, that service had to be held outside. During the past six months, the church has been closed altogether. The petitioners ask that Mr. Campbell should be requested to devote the church to the object for which it was built, and not for farming purposes.

IT is a melancholy reflection that the fairest portion of creation are generally at the bottom of mischief. An amorous salt-smuggler and a stone-cutter fell out, it appears, yesterday at Yau-ma-ti over a fair, fair duc, and went for each other, the stone-cutter using his long pipe as a weapon, while the romantic salt-smuggler digged his rival in the ribs with a piece of firewood. The result, however, was that the stone-cutter was found shortly afterwards by the police lying in the street in a moribund condition. He was taken to the Station, where he died in a few minutes after arrival. The body was sent to the Civil Hospital, and an inquest has been ordered for this afternoon. The salt-smuggler and his lady-love cleared out on learning of the stone-cutter's demise, but the police are on their tracks, and hope to soon overhaul them.

SAYS THE *Times*:—The last of a series of four torpedo boats, which have just been built for the Brazilian Government by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., of Poplar, underwent its official trials on June 27th, with thorough success. The trials were superintended by Captain C. J. de Mello, naval attaché, and Captain Lobo, engineer officer, on behalf of the Brazilian Government, and were carried out by Mr. Crohn, as representing Messrs. Yarrow. The boats embody several recent improvements, and constitute an advance upon those of this class previously built by the firm. They are 110ft. in length, with 12ft. 6in. beam, the engines being compound condensing, and having cylinders of 10in. and 21in. diameter, respectively, with a 16in. stroke. The propeller is a screw 4ft. 6in. in diameter and 6ft. pitch. The air pump, circulating pump, and feed pumps are worked by independent engines. The coal space is sufficient to carry fuel for a run of about 1,300 miles at a moderate speed. These boats are provided with two rudders, one at the bow and another at the stern, the steering being effected either by hand in the usual way or by the aid of steam steering gear, which, with the two rudders, enables the boats to be maneuvered with remarkable rapidity. The armament of each boat consists of two Whithead torpedoes, the necessary launching apparatus being provided in the bows of the boat. In addition to these torpedoes, which will be carried in the launching tubes ready for discharging, each boat will carry two spare ones, which can be rapidly loaded into the launching tubes for use after the first two have been discharged. Besides the torpedoes each boat will carry a Hotchkiss gun at the bows. The conditions of the contract were that on a continuous run of three hours with 12 tons weight on board a mean speed of 18 knots should be realized. In the boat which was tried yesterday there were 12 tons 13 cwt. on board, and she was run continuously for three hours, during which time she made 60.93 knots, being equal to 20.31 knots per hour. The engines were making over 440 revolutions per minute at 12lb. pressure, from which it will be seen that the test was a very severe one, not only for the engines but for the boiler, the consumption of coal being at the rate of one ton and quarter per hour. During the run of three hours three pairs of runs were at the measured mile at the Lower Hope, the result of the three pairs of runs being a mean

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP  
"LUZON".

The steamship *Couquet*, now known as the *Luzon*, which for some time past has been undergoing extensive repairs at the Kowloon Docks, made a very successful trial trip yesterday. This vessel, well known in the trade between this port and Haiphong, was purchased some time ago by Mr. Fife and placed in the hands of the Dock Co., by whom she has been thoroughly overhauled. Her engines have been repaired and put in first class working order, and several improvements have been effected with a view to economy of fuel and general efficiency. A new boiler has been supplied, constructed at Kowloon, and tested by hydraulic pressure to 360 lbs. per sq. inch, the working pressure being 75 lbs., that of the old boiler being only 60 lbs.

The upper deck has been renewed, new cabins have been fitted up for captain and officers, and the internal arrangements of the main cabin altered so as to accommodate a number of first class passengers, while ample space is provided between decks for native passengers.

The repairs and alterations being completed, steam was got up and the vessel proceeded to the neighbourhood of Peddlars' wharf, at about 5 p.m. yesterday, where a goodly number of visitors boarded her. Amongst the visitors were J. A. dos Remedios, Esq., agent for the steamer R. Cook, Esq., Sec. Dock Co., Capt. Burnie, H. Williams, Esq., Govt. Surveyor, Messrs. Spratt Liddell, Scott Kirkwood, &c., &c. A start was then made and she proceeded under easy steam until outside Green Island, when a course was shaped past Llama Island, and the vessel's speed tested by the patent Taffrail log, which indicated fully 10 knots, the engines working smoothly and well. The average pressure of steam was 70 lbs., vacuum 26 inches, revolutions 88 per minute, which may be considered very satisfactory. The vessel was then headed back to the harbour. During the return journey the health of the owner was proposed by Mr. Liddell in a few racy words. Mr. Fife, in responding, said he saw around him many gentlemen whose acquaintance he had made on his first arrival in this so-called "Sink of Iniquity," and "dot on the ocean"; he had always found his friends strictly honest and true gentlemen, and considered, after all, that honesty was the best policy, and as he started life on that rule he intended continuing the same to the end of the chapter. The gallant captain's health was then proposed by Mr. Spratt, with three times three "and a tiger," and duly responded to, was also the health of Mr. Croker, who has had the superintending of the whole of the work.

The Union was the next toast, which was greeted with loud cheers; hearty laughter ensued, when the ubiquitous manager of the Kowloon Dock (he had proposed it) explained that he didn't mean the Union of the stars and stripes, it was only the Union of the Docks. He was happy over. A good many Deouch-and-Deouruchs were partaken off before the last of the guests left. Peddlars' Wharf was reached about 7 p.m., when the visitors took their departure, bringing a very enjoyable trip to a close.

The steamer returned to Kowloon to finish a few odds and ends and proceed.

The "Luzon" will proceed to Manila in a day or two to engage in the local trade. We understand that should this vessel realise the expectations of her owners, a newly established firm, it is probable that they will purchase one or two more vessels of somewhat larger dimensions so as to form a regular line to the province. We wish their enterprise every success.

BILLIARDS.

ROBERTS AND COOK, FOR £1,000.

The second great match between W. Cook and J. Roberts, jun., was commenced on Tuesday, July 4th, at the Public Hall, Newmarket. The competition was, Roberts to concede 750 in 5,000 up, for 500/- a-side, the match being played on a new table by Burroughes and Watts. Mr. F. Cook officiated as referee. It was a few minutes after nine when play began, and 5 to 4 was laid on Cook. The latter won the string and depicted his opponent to commence operations, and after the usual misses on either side Roberts, having failed at a difficult cannon, left Cook in position for the spot. He, however, made no use of his opportunity, and nothing of note occurred until the game had reached—Cook 834, Roberts 61, when the latter ran up 35, to which Cook responded with 22. Roberts, in a lucky break of 74, made some magnificent individual shots. Several misses on either side ensued, and the game was called—Cook 857, Roberts 171. Cook made 128 and Roberts 70, while Cook replied with a break of 46. There was again a lull in the scoring, until at 1,425 Cook commenced a break which had reached 34 (six spot strokes) when he relinquished the cue for the interval. Robert's score being 620. After a rest of about a quarter of an hour, Cook set to work again, and continued to hole there, until at 1,507 he lost position, after making twenty-one consecutive hazards. He, however, recovered possession at 1,535, and continued scoring until the ball stopped in the jaws of the pocket at 1,603, the break amounting in the aggregate to 178. Roberts made 43, the game being—Cook 1,603 against Roberts 663. With a further contribution of 65, the leader reached 1,668 before leaving a double baulk, and his opponent failing to score, he added 21 more to his total. Roberts had made 62, F. Roberts, who was marking, calling the game—Cook 1,689, Roberts 725. Cook, after making a cannon, made a red winner, and was placed behind the spot. With marked precision the object ball was kept rolling into the corner pockets, until at 1,901 the lost position, having made sixty-nine consecutive hazards; but by dint of some manoeuvring he returned to the attack at 1,918, and with another sequence of forty-two "spots" he reached 2,014, when he was again out of the angle and compelled to resort to the loser, into the corner pocket. The red ball stopped rolling close to the middle pocket, and thus gave another opportunity of getting to the top of the table. This was not thrown away upon Cook, who, however, was now nearing the end of what turned out to be the break of the evening, as after seventeen more winning hazards he broke down, after compiling 412 in faultless style. Roberts later on made a splendid 243, and at twenty minutes to one, when play was relinquished, the score stood—Cook 2,167 (unfinished), Roberts 1051.

On Tuesday at ten minutes past nine the game was resumed, Cook continuing his break and running to 2,196. Roberts shortly after put together 18 by grand all-round play, and the game was called—Cook, 2,243; Roberts, 1,233. Some slow play followed, until the game was called—Cook, 2,470, Roberts 1,558. Eighteen resulted | 281.

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
The M. Steamer *Oriol*, with the next French mail, left Saigon on the 22nd instant at 5 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on the 25th.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

To-day's  
Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"CONQUEST"

will be despatched for the above Port, TO-

DAY, the 24th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

REMEDIES & Co.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1882. [578]

Entimations.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON  
AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery  
of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S  
SODA WATER FACTORY.

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders  
for every description of Aerated Waters with  
promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

I S GUARANTEED.

Consumers should try these carefully  
Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-

dressed to the Factory,

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

W I N G T Y L O O N G.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200bs. in Barrel,  
Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and  
Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Calfish,  
Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red  
Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sauces,  
Salmon Bellies, Mackeral, Sheep's Tongues,  
Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters,  
Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of  
Oilmen's stores at moderate prices.

No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDING  
COMPANY,

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.,

LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,

PROPRIETORS

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL  
TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S  
Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing  
Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S  
Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing  
Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper,  
and everything connected with Printing Business  
supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
FAR EAST.

ROBERT FRAZER-SMITH,

No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

S Z H I N G.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Hand-  
kerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c.

HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaran-

anteed at Moderate Charges.

MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS,  
FOR SALE.

No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

Y E U Q U A.

S H I P, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE  
PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL, AND WATER COLORS.

ALL Work Executed by First-Class Artists.

IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.

H O N G K O N G.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

N O W R E A D Y, P R I C E 25c.

A C O M P L E T E R E P O R T o f t h e H O N -

G K O N G R A C E M E E T I N G

OF 1882.

I N P A M F L E T F O R M, R E P R I N T E D F R O M

T H E " H O N G K O N G T E L E G R A P H "

As only a limited number will be printed, orders  
should be sent without delay to the

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE

No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1882. [234]

C H I E N A M.

G O L D A N D S I L V E R S M I T H ,

W A T C H M A K E R

A N D

E N G R A V E R,

W A T C H E S C L E A N E D A N D R E P A I R E D

O N M O D E R A T E T E R M S ;

A L L W O R K G U A R A N T E E D .

J E W E L L E R Y M A D E A N D R E P A I R E D .

No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

THE " H O N G K O N G T E L E G R A P H "

A N I N D E P E N D E N T D A I L Y P A P E R .

P U B L I S H E D

E V E R Y A F T E R N O O N A T F O U R O ' C L O C K

A T T H E O F F I C E S N O . 6, P E D D A R ' S H I L L .

T e r m s o f S u b s c r i p t i o n .—Y e a r l y \$ 20; H a l f - y e a r l y

\$ 10; M o n t h l y \$ 2; S i n g l e C o p i e s 20 C e n t s

e a c h .

T H E A M E R I C A N M A I L .

T h e P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Pe-*

*king* left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 1st instant; she will be due here

on or about the 1st instant.

T E A M E R S E X P E C T E D .

T h e Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kwang-*

*tung* left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may

be expected to arrive here on or about the 25th.

T h e Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Vor-*

*warts* left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may

be expected to arrive here on the 28th.

T h e Union Line steamer *Harper* left Singa-

por for this port on the morning of the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the

23rd instant.

T h e Indochina S. N. Co.'s steamer *Con-*

*quer* left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may

be expected to arrive here on or about the 25th.

T h e Indochina S. N. Co.'s steamer *Con-*

*quer* left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may

be expected to arrive here on or about the 25th.

T h e Indochina S. N. Co.'s steamer *Con-</i*

